

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third and Broadway streets.—WRESTLING JOB, OR LIFE AT THE MINES, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. Same at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. S. J. Huntley.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Broadway streets.—THE LADY OF THE LAKES, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheeler and Miss Jane Burke.

NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. Fulton street, opposite the City Hall.—LE PAVILLON ROUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 34 Broadway.—THE BOY DETECTIVE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. The Alice Harrison.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirteenth street.—FATE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Carlotta Lee Clercq.

BOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—THE GLADIATOR, at 8 P. M. Salvini.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:40 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. Bowery.—JACK HARKAWAY AMONG THE BRIGADES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.—THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street, near Broadway.—Bullock's Royal Marionettes, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

COLISEUM. Broadway, corner of Third and Broadway streets.—LONDON BY NIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M. Same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street.—GRAND PAGEANT—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 7, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, with light local rains.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was a trifle firmer. Gold declined from 111½ to 110½.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE, describing the home of Wagner, the cremation movement in Germany and furnishing specimen verses from the fiery Swinburne's latest metrical production, will be found very interesting.

JEROME PARK.—Yesterday was the first day of the season at Jerome Park. The day, though somewhat heavy, was not unfavorable to racing. The racing was good; and the crowd was large enough to encourage the American Jockey Club in the belief that its enterprise and energy are fully appreciated. Jerome Park is growing in popular favor. It is rapidly becoming to New York what Epsom Downs is to London.

THE REDOUTABLE CAPTAIN GENERAL. CONCHA has issued a decree against the rapid rise of gold. Now let him order back the gallant little butcher, Burriel, to cut the throats of all the brokers in Havana if gold dares to continue to go up. Concha is evidently a bear, but we expect next to find him issuing a bull against a comet.

CRIMINAL DRY GOODS.—We invite attention to the evidence before the Grand Jury in relation to Mr. Stern's purchases of dry goods for the Department of Charities and Correction, of which he is a commissioner. As the evidence has been kept secret heretofore we offer it as a due to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, now engaged in an investigation of the department. Will they inquire especially into the facts connected with the payment of bills alleged to be fraudulent after their suspected character had been brought to the notice of Comptroller Green? Will they also inquire in what amount these goods were purchased, and in what amount the bills were sent to the Comptroller? And will they let us know whether any of the bills bear evidence of fraudulent alteration?

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTY IN BOHEMIA.—Some time ago we were made aware of the fact that the Austrian Empire had followed that of Germany in its legislation in ecclesiastical matters. From our news of this morning it will be learned that in some sections of the Austrian Empire the new laws are not much in favor. In Bohemia, the land inseparably associated with the memory of John Huss, one of the first of the Reformers, the laws are in bad odor. The laws are severe on the Catholic Church, and the episcopal authority is armed and up in open resistance. We shall not be surprised to learn that Bohemia has proved itself strong enough to resist what it calls tyranny in ecclesiastical affairs. Now that Bismarck is touting down, Francis Joseph cannot afford to be too severe.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Indian Commissioners have resigned their offices, giving as their reason for this action their dissatisfaction with the law which subjects them to the control of the Interior Department. They express confidence in the wisdom and in the ultimate success of the peace policy, and do not think that the humane and just treatment of the Indians generally should be condemned because of the evil deeds of some of the savages and the necessity of punishing them. The retiring Commissioners have not much to say in relation to the corruptions of the Indian Bureau, but they express the opinion that "with proper organization it is possible to secure at least as great a degree of honesty in Indian affairs as in any other department of the government." This is not saying much, but we doubt it.

The Political Outlook in New York—How Reform Must Be Reformed.

In the opinion of the politicians it is yet too early to begin to talk about the next election or to discuss the issues involved in the fall campaign and the qualifications of probable candidates for office. But the opinion of a politician is not always a disinterested one, and in this particular instance it is easy to discover a motive of a selfish character. The established party organizations, with their machinery all in running order, can be put in motion at a moment's notice, and it is not the policy of the leaders to allow the rank and file to know what programme has been prepared for their acceptance until it is too late in the day to render possible a rebellion in their own ranks against the plans of the inner ring. A short campaign is the politician's delight, simply because it is to his interest to spring nominees suddenly upon the people, and to render any popular movement against them impossible for want of time. Political leaders and wirepullers regard the voters as their natural enemies, and keep from them all knowledge of their plan of battle until the fight commences. When the Herald opened the discussion of the third term question the party organs, almost without exception, denounced it as premature; yet we see now that the leading journals of the country are agitating the subject, and we find unmistakable evidence of the advantages of its early consideration. The departure from a principle of government which the custom of nearly a century and the example of the greatest and purest men of the Republic have rendered as sacred as a constitutional obligation would have been an easy matter had the politicians succeeded in closing the eyes of the people to the danger until it would have been too late to guard against it. We cannot too soon commence the consideration of the interests involved in the next election, for it is only by bringing public opinion to bear strongly upon the political organizations that we can hope for relief from our present evils.

We may shut out from our next State campaign all matters relating to national politics, for no interest will be felt in them by the people. Every person knows that the republican majority at Washington and the republican office-holders generally are as corrupt as they well can be, and every person not blinded by prejudice or interest must recognize the probability of the dissolution of the republican organization. In the battle between expansion and national honor political parties have been pretty evenly divided, and while the republicans have certainly the responsibility, as being largely in the majority, for the passage of the inflation bills, they must also be conceded the credit of the Presidential veto. Some votes may be turned from the republican to the democratic side, the character of the candidates being equal, in consequence of the growing distrust of our present rulers and the natural desire for a change; but there will be no material national issue to be fought or discussed in our November contest. It is well that this is the case, since it will enable the people to turn their undivided attention to their own State and city affairs and to protect their own interests independently of political considerations, in the votes they cast. They will have but little difficulty in recognizing the evils under which they labor at home, or in tracing them to their right source. The miserable failure of the reform movement of two years ago has shown them the mischief of a hybrid government and the absurdity of the "no party" cry in our local affairs. While Governor Dix has discharged his duties with honor to himself and with advantage to the State the corrupting influence of the reform movement has crept into other branches of the State government, and has made itself manifest in the dishonest management of the canals and in the defalcations and confusion in the State Treasury. But the great evil of the experiment of 1872 has been felt in the city of New York. Looking round at its fruits to-day we find a state of affairs more scandalous than the rule of the old Tammany Ring. Public improvements stopped; works of great magnitude and importance fallen to decay and abandoned; all progress checked; a public debt increased forty million dollars in less than three years; taxation growing heavier every year; one department of the government under indictment for felonious violation of law, another presented for corruption by a grand jury; officers of the government fighting each other to the neglect of the public duty; an officer of the finance department making false exhibits of the city debt, paying out the people's money to amateur detectives and Albany lobbyists to gratify malice and promote ambitious schemes; parsimony where liberality would be a virtue and waste where economy is a duty; public creditors unpaid; the city plunged over head and ears in vexatious and costly litigation, and a frankish merry-andrew of the last generation jesting and juggling in the executive chamber while the city is going to ruin. This is what political reform has bestowed upon the metropolis, and all parties to the infamous bargain of two years ago are equally responsible for the result. Whenever the republican side has seen a prospect of getting the best of the trade the Legislature has been ready to step in with laws framed to suit the exigency of the moment without regard to the public interests, and if Mr. Havemeyer has cheated them in the end and used the power they have from time to time given him to please himself it has only shown the fallacy of an old saying. There is not always honor among the class of people to whom the well known adage refers.

General Grant's Financial Views.

Congress has very often and very lately, also, been made aware that the President of the United States is a very important part of the law-making power. His legislative capacity, stated at its lowest quantity under the constitution, is equal to the difference between a majority vote and a two-thirds vote of both houses, and at its highest, considering the political difficulty of getting a two-thirds vote in favor of any measure, his capacity practically outdoes that of both houses together. It is to be hoped this fact will be kept in view by the gentlemen who are just now sharpening their quills or picking out new steel pens to deprecate the course of the Executive in seeming to dictate to Congress, by his letter to Senator Jones, of Nevada, what should be done in the way of financial legislation.

With the financial board practically cleared by the veto, only the views of the veto were left as instructive indications of what legislation might profitably be ventured upon. That also was, in effect, a dictation to Congress, but one strictly within the forms of the law. Congress, however, was not disposed to profit by the very plain inferences deducible therefrom. It has made much of its idols ever since, and has made little progress toward the solution even of those financial difficulties which it can solve or help to solve. It was plain that a law without a distinct provision for redemption, or one looking to it, would only meet the fate of the vetoed bill. Yet over this *sine qua non* for any bill that may hope to pass the President, Congress has higgled and chaffered like a committee of impecunious old burghers buying cheap fish of a pedler very late on a warm day. They criticised the fish unmercifully, and offered a cent a pound lower every time their eyes contemplated some new deficiency in the article, and when the odor forced itself upon them they were inclined to relinquish the bargain altogether; yet buy they must, and the quandary they were in between this necessity and their disinclination to the bargain seemed irremediable.

Now, however, Senator Jones, of Nevada, has secured the President's consent to the publication of a memorandum which is supposed to present clearly the views entertained by the President as to what financial legislation is necessary. Congress may take notice or not of this memorandum; but we fancy it will not be without influence on the minds of those practical legislators who wisely deem it an unprofitable fact for Congress and the President to be at cross purposes on topics where progress can be made only by common agreement.

France.

The political situation in France grows more and more towards the only solution that is possible without a dissolution of the Assembly—a crisis and a contest between the Bonapartists and the extreme republicans that would bring infinite trouble upon the French at this time. We have always held that if MacMahon and the Left and Right Centres would unite in favor of an honest republic there would be peace and the beginning of the true Republic; for, however much it would differ from the ideal republics that form the basis of our hopes in democracy, it would be an honest government and would have behind it the hopes and the fears of the best people in France. It would be conservative, of course, just as our own American Republic was conservative

under Washington, and as all new governments must be if they are to grow. After MacMahon, let France have her most advanced thinker, just as, after Washington, we had the radical Jefferson. But the Republic can only come, as matters now appear to us, through MacMahon. The Left Centre is disposed to accept this, and has so declared in a proclamation. The Right Centre hesitates. Hesitancy is a danger. The Republic under MacMahon is the only escape from the Empire or a new revolution.

Summer Rest at the Country Resorts.

Hotel life during the summer season has become a fixed custom in this country, and from the 1st of June to the 1st of October all the leading resorts are crowded with visitors. In a country like ours this is inevitable. City life is so exhausting that the country is a necessity, and the country as yet affords few opportunities for summer recreation except through the facilities furnished by the hotels. Fortunately these are as ample as they are varied. Not only at such noted places of resort as Long Branch and Newport, but at a hundred little nooks on the Sound, both on Long Island and in Connecticut and along the coast all the way from Cape May to Eastport, are there facilities for sea bathing. Not in the Adirondacks and the White Mountains alone, but at many other places in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, are there splendid opportunities for enjoying mountain air and mountain scenery. Saratoga has a charm of its own, and it has more and better hotels than any Western city. Newport, the chosen home of summer cottagers, is also well provided with hotel accommodations. Every interior town or village which has anything in the way of natural scenery to offer to visitors has also its summer resort. If the American people understand any one thing better than another it is how to keep a hotel. The grand hotels of Europe are not to be compared with those of America, and within the last ten years almost every town and village in the country with summer attractions has built its grand hotel. This fact is becoming generally recognized by city people, and the annual exodus to Europe, once so fashionable, has greatly fallen off in favor of summer rest at home. All the hotels with well founded pretensions to comfort, not only at the well known resorts, but at the quieter and more remote retreats, have a fine prospect for business this season. Within the next fortnight most of them will be open, and most of them well filled with guests. Perhaps the fact that the scale of prices has been lowered has had much to do with this fine prospect; but, to whatever it is due, the result is satisfactory, for there is nothing that our people need so much during the hot months as rest.

Rest in the city is of little value compared with recreation on the seashore and in the mountains. It is change of air and scene which make the summer vacations so beneficial. And fortunately the railroads bring the seashore and mountain almost to our doors. To the railroads and the telegraph, and the application of steam to navigation, we owe the magnificent hotels which dot almost every hillside and make our summer life so delicious. Indeed, so used have we become in a few years to these new-found luxuries that we can scarcely imagine what life would be without them. And yet it is plain, even to the dullest imagination, that without railroads and steam vessels the imperial city of New York would to-day be a slowly growing seaport town. There would be little summer rest and few summer resorts. Saratoga would still be as far away as Chicago now is, and the Western prairies more distant than the Golden Gate. If men and women went to "the springs" it would be that the decrepit might drink the waters and talk old-fashioned politics about tariffs and revenues and the resolutions of '98, while the youngsters flirted in the decorous ways of our grandmothers. Society would be stirred by few scandals, and there would be no apocryphal Counts Cherami to win and waste the hearts of American girls. Newport would still be the old port of the East India Company. It would take a week to get to Washington, where there would be a dull Congress untainted by Credit Mobilier scandals and currency expansion jobs, and no magnificent avenues or even a board of public works. Everything would be slow and old-fashioned even to society, and the other cities and towns would exist in themselves instead of being, as they now are, suburbs of New York—the summer resorts of the metropolis, with magnificent hotels for city people and magnificent drives for metropolitan equipages. All has been changed, however, and the whole country has become a pleasure ground for the town; in a few days the city will be emptied into the country, where there are the fresh air and wholesome living and real luxuries so much required by city people, and for the sake of which every city man pants for the water brooks of mountain and valley.

The Pulpit To-day.

Among the topics chosen to-day of peculiar interest to ladies is that on which Dr. Miller will talk this morning—"The Mother-in-Law Against Her Daughter-in-Law." It is generally assumed that those personages are constantly arrayed against each other, and if Dr. Miller can give some good reason why they should or should not be thus arrayed he will no doubt confer a favor on perhaps a number of mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law who may attend his service this morning. Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, has chosen another subject also full of interest to women. "The Possibilities of Christian Womanhood" is a theme that ought to command the attention of the class of persons for whom it is designed. And, while other pastors devote sermons by the dozen or the score to young men, it is pleasing to know that at least one does not ignore the other sex. The Doctor will preach in the morning on "The Heavenly Recognition," on which topic very little that is new can be said. But it is well sometimes to bring old truths to our remembrance. And the ladies themselves will have a talk this evening on a subject, just now, dear to the female heart—temperance. The Ladies' Central Union will be addressed by Mr. Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, one of the most eloquent women in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

High Churchism is trying to give a reason for the hope that is in it, and last Sunday Dr. Thompson explained the rationale of the Real Presence in the eucharist and to-day he will

explain the rationale of a priesthood. If the first had been well established there should be no need of the latter. Given the sacrifice, there must be the priest; but, since Christ offered Himself once for all, the argument of Paul is that there is nothing left for the priest to do in the sacrificial line. And Paul is conceded to be pretty good authority, except with ritualists.

Mr. Swinton on Rochefort.

In sultry weather of this sort it is delightfully refreshing to find a man of such universal and exclusive knowledge as Mr. John Swinton come boldly out and ask for information. The grandly modest recognition thus made by our only domiciliated Communist that there are some things—a few—two or three—that he does not know, put in brilliant and happy relief his less modest but more natural assumption that he is the only man who possesses any knowledge worth having on the run of subjects up to the proper level of human attention.

In the course of his introduction to Mr. Rochefort's lecture on Friday night Mr. Swinton admitted, unwillingly, as he has done hitherto in other places, that he was the only man in this country who thoroughly and clearly understood the history of the Paris Commune. Evidently this admission was painful to him; for, as he is an absolute democrat, he does not like the notion that nature and his own industry have compelled him to be superior in acquirements to almost every one he meets; and to come nearer to an equality—to blur somewhat and keep from sight his too evident intellectual supremacy—he hit upon the happy fancy of putting much of his eloquence in the form of inquiry, and asked of the audience and of the general public a whole series of questions touching the career, the motives, the achievements and the wonderful history generally of the keen Rochefort, whom he transformed into a very Gargantua of the Commune and the Red Republic. All this device of questions was, of course, a mere fiction. Mr. Swinton did not ask for information, but only in order that he might not seem to know too much.

Nevertheless, they are questions that will stagger the human mind generally, and we apprehend that unless they are answered the world will not move smoothly on its axis any more, but will wobble and shake down kingdoms. Here are two or three of the thrilling inquiries:—"Let those who think he is a brainless adventurer tell me how he achieved his glittering fame, how he won his wonderful popularity, how he compassed his power—a power which rallied Paris and struck down the front of the imperial despot. Let those who look on him as an impracticable visionary tell me why the republican voters of Paris elected him twice to the Assembly, once under the Empire and again under the Republic. Tell me why the astute republican leaders in France asked him to become a member of the Government of National Defence. Tell me why, during the siege, he was appointed Chief of Barricades." Will anybody answer that first question and tell Mr. Swinton how Rochefort compassed his power? It would be easier to tell how he has bored the compass, but the original inquiry may not be hopeless, especially to any one who recognizes that Rochefort ever had any power, except that which resulted legitimately from his capacity to write very telling and malignant political epigrams. As to why the people of Paris elected Rochefort, if he was an "impracticable visionary," is a question beautifully contrived to look like the query of ignorance. Paris republicans resolutely refuse to elect any but visionaries. Why did they make him a member of the Government of National Defence? Because they were all babes in the woods together, and not one of them knew or dreamed the utter unfitness or incapacity of any other one. But why, during the siege, did they make him Chief of the Barricades? Because at that time there were no barricades, and because he was of all men in Paris least fit for the place when there should be any—which last is a good reason for appointing men to offices all the world over.

But we scarcely propose to answer the superfluous Swinton, or we should say his superfluous questions; for Mr. Swinton, so far from being superfluous, was really the pith and spirit of the occasion. Rochefort was dull, quiet, almost respectable in his decorous serenity. All that was startling and new in his story had been given, of course, in his letter to the Herald before, and as he had to go over the ground again it was a good fancy to introduce, for the sake of a foil, the moral and intellectual antics of a comic Communist.

It is only within the past few years that the sport of miniature yachting has assumed any important dimensions in this country. It appears to have first attracted attention in France, and then English yachtsmen took it up, with a view to improving the models of larger vessels, relying on the theory that the fast model, fifty or sixty inches in length, may furnish the dimensions for a proportionately fast yacht some fifty or sixty feet in length. Last season a large number of miniature yachts were built, ranging in length from two to six feet, and on one occasion thirty-five of these boats participated in a regatta. The trials of speed this year have not brought out quite so many competitors, especially those that were sailed on Prospect Park Lake, as the yacht owners had no place to keep their boats; but, now that the Park Commissioners with commendable enterprise have commenced building a boathouse, there will be no lack of entries to the different matches. A miniature yacht race will probably form part of the sport at Saratoga during the regatta week, as the managers have offered to give a very handsome prize if the yacht owners will bring up their boats and sail a race on the lake. Miniature yachting is a class of amusement especially beneficial, as it will foster an early love for the mother sport of yachting and also inculcate a considerable

Miniature Yachting.

amount of useful information in the construction and handling of sailing vessels. The Central Park Commissioners would do well if they were to encourage this sport by erecting a boathouse on one of their lakes, and thus afford the yacht owners some accommodation for their boats.

There is little that is new or peculiarly interesting in the religious press this week. The Independent opens its batteries against the admission of New Mexico into the Union of States, chiefly on the ground that Senatorial representation gives a preponderance of power in the general government to the minority of the population. It favors Senatorial representation according to population.

Religious Press Themes.

The Christian Union fires a random shot at the proposition to complete the Washington Monument at the capital in time for the Centennial Exhibition. It thinks that monument is the most conspicuous failure within the municipality of Washington, where there are many failures.

The Liberal Christian glories over the prospect of the Unitarian purpose to plant six new churches this year in six of the principal cities in the United States.

The Baptist Weekly riddles the platform of the Boston Brewers' Convention against the temperance crusaders, and thinks that their address will enlighten any one who "doubts that beer muddles men's brains."

The Observer discusses the Bowdoin College rebellion, and, while it thinks the military drill might be dispensed with, the discipline of the college should be maintained at any cost. But the war is now over, the students having signed again their matriculation pledge.

The Examiner and Chronicle charges the recent burning of four poor creatures at Sinaloa, Mexico, as the natural result of Catholic civilization when uninterfered with. It considers the Roman Catholic Church as "the most stubborn and inveterate foe of enlightenment, as Mexico and other Spanish republics have found to their cost."

The Tablet goes into an elaborate review of reasons why the devotion to the Sacred Heart has spread so rapidly over all the earth. The Catholic Review cites a conversation between Bishop Ryan and an Episcopalian clergyman to show the difference between faith and opinion. The latter would change his church on the testimony of Paul or an angel from heaven; the former would not.

The Working Church has an admirable leader on the nature and manifestation of true charity among differing denominations.

The Jewish Messenger continues its excellent articles on the needs of Judaism in this city and country. Its present and pressing need this week is a normal school in connection with its free schools. It also laments the lack of interest shown by its coreligionists in the publication of Hebrew literature. Out of eighty thousand Jews only one hundred and fifty are enrolled in favor of a publishing society. The Jewish Times calls for aid for the starving Israelites in Palestine, and the Hebrew Leader gives a reason why Jews do not quarrel as Christian sects do—they have too much common sense to allow it.

THE CITY POLITICIANS are reticent in regard to plots, plans and probabilities in the approaching fall election, as will be seen from the gossip among them contained in our sketch of city politics to-day. But this does not prevent some of the less wary from giving an occasional hint at party movements or from speaking out the thoughts that are in their minds.

THE WOMEN are on the rampage in New Haven. The Joint Select Committee sat demurely in their seats, twirling their thumbs or tugging at their mustaches impatiently yesterday, while undergoing the tortures of three set speeches by as many anxious women who cannot vote, but want to. It is as much as most of us can stand to hear a single feminine tongue when it is a little excited—but three! When is the funeral of that joint committee to be?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, is staying at the Gilsey House.

Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, is at St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

"Tooth Carpenters" are what the Mutual Association of Dentists are styled.

Ex-Governor Odwin Bowie, of Maryland, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.

Lord Dufferin (the Governor General), Countess Dufferin and family arrived in Quebec yesterday.

Colonel Lord Clarina, of the Ninety-seventh regiment, British Army, is residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Shine, of Medina, Ohio, has eleven sunshines in his cottage, and is still not content to keep shady.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Hoffman House.

Major Orlando M. Poe, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, is registered at the Hotel Brunswick.

The present Mayor of Charleston once blacked his own boots, which is by no means the worst thing he ever did.

The Rev. Dr. West, of Cincinnati, declared in a recent sermon that the "citizens of that city have well nigh made Sodom and Gomorrah respectable."

James Gray, of Vermont, wrote her:—"I love you as the tempest loves the placid lake," and now she is obliged to sue him for breach of promise.

A Chicago clergyman remarks, "I would as soon see my name in the bottomless pit as in the public prints of Chicago." He'll see it there sooner, perhaps.

A pedlar said to be 105 years old still travels about England. Nothing is told us about his vital powers having been corrupted by tobacco or alcohol.

Mr. Mark Firth, a gentleman who lately built and endowed a block of almshouses in Shemeld, England, now intends to present a public park to that city.

It is reported that Mr. Norval, of the Times, has bought the Express, and that Comptroller Green has bought the Graphic. Sad commentary, if true, on the fate of the comic papers.

EX-President Buenaventura Baez, of St. Domingo, who has been living in quiet retirement at the Brevoort House for several months past, sailed for Porto Rico yesterday in the steamship City of Mexico.

M. Villemessant, editor of the Paris Figaro, has just let out a matter very important to the future historian. He says that M. Thiers himself was the author of a somewhat celebrated letter published in his journal over the signature of "An Old Subscriber," at the time of the Barodet-Rémusat contention. In that letter M. Thiers took strong ground for the election of M. Rémusat, and spoke severely of M. Barodet. Yet, queerly enough, the latter "Berce Commanard" has scarcely spoken in the Assembly, and supports almost all M. Thiers' motions.